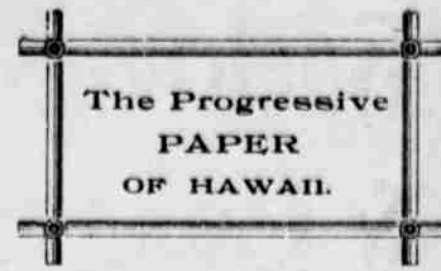


# Hilo Tribune.



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No. 30.

## The Hilo Tribune.

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#### FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—In Pucoco, new and modern cottage; inquire of ALLAN WALL, at the Hilo Market.

#### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A few good milch cows. Apply to HILO SUGAR CO. 30-4

#### NOTICES.

Fine job work in all its branches. Give us a chance to estimate.—TRIBUNE.

NOTICE—Neither the Masters nor Agent of vessels of the "Matson Line" will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew. R. T. GUARD, Agent.  
Hilo, April 16, 1901. 24-

During my absence from the Territory of Hawaii, A. E. Sutton & Co. will act for me under full power of attorney. A. M. POTEMKIN.  
Hilo, Hawaii, May 17, 1902.

### BY AUTHORITY.

#### SEALED TENDERS.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works until 12 M. of TUESDAY, MAY 20th, 1902 for: laying 6-inch, 8-inch, and 10-inch water pipe in Waiannuene and Front streets, Hilo.

Specifications on file in Office of Superintendent of Public Works, Honolulu; also in office of E. E. Richards, Agent Public Works, Hilo. The Superintendent of Public Works reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JAMES H. BOYD,

### LEGAL NOTICES.

In the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit Island and Territory of Hawaii.

IN PROBATE—AT CHAMBERS.  
In the matter of the Estate of ITO (K.), late of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Administrator of the estate of said deceased having been filed, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered that Monday, the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1902, at 9 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House at South Hilo, Hawaii, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Hilo, Hawaii, May 20, 1902.

By the Court:  
DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

SMITH & PARSONS,  
Attorneys for petitioner. 29-3

In the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit Territory of Hawaii.

IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of MEHEULA (W.), of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased.  
Petition having been filed by Kainapau (K.), of Hilo, Hawaii, a son of said Meheula, praying that letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to W. H. Shipman.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, the 16th day of June, A. D. 1902, at 9 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court room of this Court, at Hilo, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Hilo, Hawaii, May 20, 1902.

By the Court:  
DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

WISE & ROSS,  
Attorneys for Petitioner. 29-3

In the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit Territory of Hawaii.

IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of MRS. ELIZABETH KEALIHUNE KEOMAKANI LO, of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased.

Petition having been filed by Mrs. Annie Kahalehili, a daughter of the said Elizabeth Kealihune Keomakani LO, praying that Henry Smith, of Honolulu, Oahu, be appointed Administrator.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, the 16th day of June, A. D. 1902, at 9 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court room of this Court, at Hilo, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Hilo, Hawaii, May 20, 1902.

By the Court:  
DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

### INUNDATION OF POISON GASES.

Survivors Tell of a Great Whirlwind of Fire at St. Pierre.

New York, May 15.—A cable to the Sun from Fort de France says: Approach to St. Pierre is easier. Fires in the wrecked buildings of the city are extinguished, and the representatives of commercial houses from Fort de France are digging in the debris of the houses and stores in search of documents and valuables.

The town is a mass of indescribable ruins, which bear a striking resemblance to those of Pompeii. In the lower part of the town, called Mouillage, the outlines of the streets can be made out, and in places here and there are stretches of the walls of houses several yards long which are still erect but battered and crushed in at the top.

The number of victims is so great in places that in the great heaps of commingled dead the identification of individuals is difficult. The deadly odor of putrefying bodies makes the work of handling them not only horribly offensive but dangerous to the searchers as well. Thus far 2000 bodies have been found and disentangled from the ruins. Of these 592 have been buried. A noticeable thing is that petroleum does not catch fire when it is thrown on the bodies.

The formation of sulphuretted hydrogen gas doubtless caused thousands to die of sheer suffocation before the fire itself reached them. This would explain the condition of the bodies, which are covered with superficial swellings and superficial burns caused by the first gust of gas from the volcano.

After this there came a shower of stones, some as large as apples and consisting of pumice stone. Certain bodies have the marks of wounds produced by the awful hail of rocks. All the dead are covered by a layer of ashes ranging in depth from a few inches to a foot or more.

An inhabitant of Morne Rouge, a town of 600 people, four miles from St. Pierre, who was watching the volcano at the moment of the catastrophe, says that there were seven luminous points of the volcano's side just before it burst. He says that all about him, when the explosion came, there was a terrible suction of air which seemed to be dragging him irresistibly toward the mountains, in spite of all his resistance. The volcano then emitted a sheet of flame which swept down toward St. Pierre. There was no sharp, distinct roar of explosion, as when a great cannon is fired, but only awful jarring rumblings. He thinks that the entire outburst that did all the work of havoc did not last more than thirty seconds.

Then there was complete darkness for ten minutes, caused by the dense volumes of sulphurous smoke and clouds of dust and shattered rocks. The entire country all about St. Pierre was turned into a chaotic waste. All trees are either torn up by the roots or snapped off, and lie level with the ground. A few trunks of trees still standing show that the waves of fire stopped about two hundred meters from the suburb of Carbet. The houses are almost all destroyed in that place.

The body of an old man was found lying by a carriage, to which a pair of dead horses were harnessed. The old man was still holding the reins in his hands, as though about to get into the carriage when stricken down. A boy lay dead by his side. The features of both were calm. Inside the house, and behind the parlor doors, was the body of a young girl. Her hair was down,

and terror was stamped upon her features.

In the streets of St. Pierre heaps of melted copper and silver have been found. In the neighborhood of the telegraph office the instruments were found, but some of them had been hurled to a distance of fifty yards. The metal of the instruments themselves could be recognized.

On the other hand, on the slope toward Basse Point, the aspect was terrifying and threatening. A great mass of smoke hung over the mountain several days.

From Friday till Sunday the French cruiser Suchet, under command of Captain Le Bris, and the cable ship Pouyer Quertier, Captain Thirion, brought from the neighborhood of Precheur and Anse Ceron 4000 persons. Some were in a dying condition, although few showed wounds upon their persons. The courageous conduct of the captain and crew of the cruiser has been much praised. The Danish cruiser Valkyrien took an active part in saving the people of Precheur and did effective work.

People who have been saved have been distributed among the towns in the southern part of the island. The necessary provisions are being sent them. The injured and sick in the hospital at Fort de France are suffering dreadfully. Among the ships in the harbor of St. Pierre were the Roraima, Grappler, the Italian sailing vessels Nord America, Teresa Lovico and Sene C. eur. Twelve sailors from these ships succeeded in saving themselves. Eighty-nine sailors who were badly injured owe their lives to the fact that they were able to dive and remain under water for a long time. They were picked up three miles out at sea.

Today there was a landslide in the village of Precheur, caused by the overflowing of the river, which undermined the ground and carried away a number of houses in the village.

### English Relief Fund.

London, May 15.—The horrors of the islands of Martinique and St. Vincent are beginning to give the first place in the London newspapers to discussions as to the probable outcome of Boer peace conferences at Vereeniging, Transvaal. Practically all the dispatches describing the scenes at the time of or after the eruptions come from New York and many of the papers content themselves with publishing the most striking phrases of these reports.

Much satisfaction is expressed at the opening of the Mansion House fund, while the tardiness of the action taken by the authorities is adversely commented on. Thus, the Westminster Gazette says:

"Once again, in the cause of charity, our kinsmen across the Atlantic have gained a substantial start and have set the old country an example of swift and magnificent generosity from which we might well benefit."

### MIXERS DECLARE STRIKE.

Labor Difficulty Puts 145,000 Men on Idle List.

Hazleton (Pa.), May 15.—The anthracite mine workers in convention late this afternoon decided to continue the strike of 145,000 men against the mine owners and to fight it out to the bitter end. The matter of calling out the engineers, firemen and pump-runners will be decided by the delegates tomorrow. The vote to continue the strike was as follows: Total vote cast, 811; for strike, 461 1/4; against strike, 349 3/4; majority for strike, 111 3/4.

President Mitchell, however, in compliance with the rules of the United Mine Workers, announced to the public that the action of the convention was unanimous.

### TO DEFEAT CUBAN SCHEME.

Republican Stalwarts May Make the Issue Broader.

Washington, May 16.—The stalwart Republicans in both branches of Congress are narrowly watching the tactics of those in the party who are trying to encompass a tariff amendment under the guise of relief to Cuba. The House stalwarts are taking a quiet poll to see if it will not be possible to force an adjournment in case the Senate should send the bill back with the differential amendment looped off. The stalwarts believe they can bring about the adjournment if the Senate leaders should try to carry through a tariff reduction in favor of Cuba.

The Senate stalwarts are taking another tack to prevent tariff meddling. They threaten to bring up as amendments to the Cuban bill all other reciprocity schemes, such as are contained in the Jamaica, French and other treaties, and they believe they can force such anti-reciprocity men as Aldrich and Platt to let go of the Cuban relief.

Western Senators believe if they are forced to bring in these reciprocity treaties as amendments to the Cuban bill President Frye will rule such amendments germane to the bill, and thus the question of a general revision of the tariff will be up. This is precisely what Aldrich and Platt do not want.

President Roosevelt has been consulting a number of Senators as to the situation respecting the Cuban bill. Senator Clapp of Minnesota, who introduced the bill, and Senator Spooner and others have gone over the matter fully with the President during the last few days. Clapp believes this resolution providing for a commission to investigate the alleged distress in Cuba and furnish relief to whatever class of people is most in need is gaining friends in the Senate. This idea and others have been laid before the President with the hope that they would obtain his partial, if not entire, sanction. It is understood, however, that the President has in no sense changed his views that relief should be granted to Cuba by the straight process of tariff concessions. Clapp's plans, and that of the rebate urged by Spooner, do not meet with his favor. He believes Congress will not do its duty if it leaves Cuba in its present condition.

Those Republican Senators who cannot approve of tariff concessions to Cuba are urging upon the President the political phases of the Cuban tariff controversy. They assert that if the question is put to a straight test in the Senate general tariff revision cannot be avoided.

Former Senator Manderson of Nebraska, who has been attorney for two beet sugar companies, was before the Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba today. He related the details of the cut in sugar at Missouri river point, and said the action of the trust was for the purpose of destroying beet sugar growing. He said that all previous legislation had been an invitation to grow beet sugar, but the proposed concession to Cuba had prevented several factories from being started. He said that farmers were going from the Middle West states to Manitoba, but that the beet sugar growing had arrested this emigration for a time.

### Lisbon Burns.

New York, May 17.—A cable to the Journal from Lisbon says: The lower part of the town has been partly destroyed by fire. The municipal petroleum stores are burned and the garrison has turned out to assist in checking the fire. It is impossible to estimate the losses.

### CHANGES BY UPHEAVAL.

Bed of Ocean Near St. Vincent Is Lifted Up.

Fort de France, May 16.—Very serious transformations are going on in the vicinity of St. Vincent, where a considerable part of the north end of the island has slid into the sea, leaving a wide inlet in place of the former flourishing estate of Wallibon. Vessels that have endeavored to approach St. Vincent from the north say that it is impossible to get nearer than eight miles to the scene of the catastrophe, and that at that distance the ocean is seriously perturbed, as from a submarine volcano, boiling and hissing continually. The theory has been advanced that the St. Vincent volcano, La Soufriere, has found an outlet beneath the waves.

As the work of repairing the cables broken by volcanic forces proceeds, it is being recognized that the whole of the Caribbean sea must be recharted. The French cable repairing staff, which is hard at work night and day, reports from time to time the changes revealed by its soundings in deep water. The bottom of the Caribbean has been altered to such an extent as to be unrecognizable. Old charts are everywhere found useless. Changes in sea levels are not confined to the immediate center of volcanic activity, but extend as far north as Porto Rico, and it is even believed that the seismic wave will be found to have altered the ocean bed around Jamaica. Vessels lying between St. Thomas and St. John are being urged to leave the lead while many miles out at sea.

Kingston (Jamaica), May 16.—According to reports received here from Barbados, B. W. I., it is calculated that 2,000,000 tons of volcanic dust from the eruptions on St. Vincent have fallen over that island. Volcanic dust is now falling in the highest altitudes of Jamaica.

Washington, May 16.—Lieutenant McCormick, commanding the Potomac, today reported that vessel's departure from St. Lucia for Fort de France. Late this afternoon the Navy Department received an unsigned cablegram dated St. Lucia today and apparently from Lieutenant McCormick. It read:

"Island of St. Vincent devastated north of line Georgetown east, Chateau Belair west. Sufferers country people great. Dead, 1700; destitute, 5000. Immediate relief supplies by local government. Destitution will continue several months."

St. Thomas (D. W. I.), May 16.—A dispatch was received here from the island of St. Lucia today saying that the United States Government tug Potomac had returned here from the island of St. Vincent, bringing a report that La Soufriere is quiet.

A dispatch received here today from Martinique says that Mont Pelée is still active and that a new volcano has broken out on the north side of the mountains.

### Panacefote May Die.

New York, May 15.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: Lord Panacefote, the venerable British Ambassador and dean of the diplomatic corps at Washington, is critically ill tonight, and here is every reason to believe that his death is imminent. He is past 70 years old, and his advanced age forbids the hope that he will rally from his present attack. Panacefote's chief ailment is rheumatic gout, which has attacked the heart and other vital organs. The disease has laid him low many times in the past several years, but his vigorous constitution and pluck always brought him back to a fair degree of health.